

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy, showers, Temp. 13-23 (56-73); Wednesday, mostly fair; LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy, some rain, Temp. 14-20 (57-68); Wednesday, mostly fair, CHANNEL: Moderate; ROME: Tuesday, cloudy, Temp. 15-18 (59-62); NEW YORK: Tuesday, fair, Temp. 13-31 (52-81).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,707

**

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1978

Established 1887

50 Hurt, Damage Heavy

Quake Strikes California Area

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Aug. 14 (AP) — At least 50 persons were injured yesterday when an earthquake hit the Santa Barbara area, knocking people off their feet and causing fires, gas leaks, rock slides and a train derailment, authorities said.

Property damage was called "heavy," with the most serious reported in Goleta, just north of the city. The quake was felt in five counties: Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Ventura, Los Angeles and Kern.

Most of the injuries reported were minor. Scores were treated for cuts and bruises at the Goleta Valley Community Hospital, said Dr. Donald Rink.

Ocean Floor

A woman was admitted to the intensive care unit with burns, he added, but was listed in good condition. Another person suffered a broken back, he said.



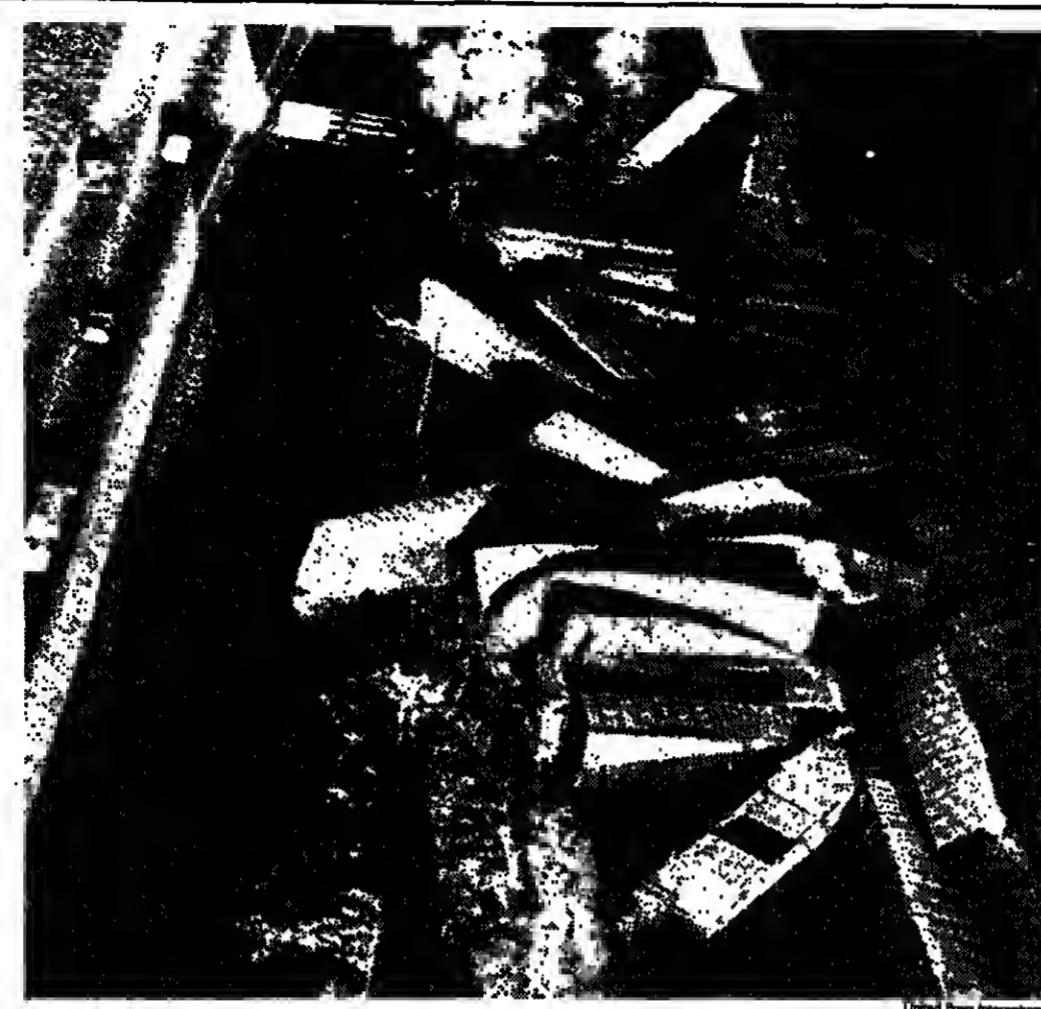
Rock slides closed several highways. A road leading to the University of California at Santa Barbara broke apart in spots. Several landslides blocked Highway 154, which connects Santa Barbara to Santa Ynez.

Brush Fires

Downed power lines sparked several minor brush fires between Santa Barbara and Goleta. A fire broke out in a trailer park officials said, but was quickly extinguished.

A natural gas leak was reported along the main road linking Santa Barbara to Goleta Valley.

At the University of California



This freight train was derailed by an earthquake Sunday 10 miles north of Santa Barbara, Calif.

in Santa Barbara, the jolt opened cases of snakes and they spilled out onto a classroom. They were recovered without incident. In another building on campus, containers of some noxious chemicals were overturned. The fumes dissipated without harming anyone, city fire officials said.

At nearby Ellwood, 20 cars and a locomotive from a freight train went off the tracks. Tom Buckley, spokesman for the Southern Pacific Transportation Co., said there were no injuries

and that no dangerous material was involved in the derailment. He said that, although the cause of the derailment had not been ascertained, the accident occurred within minutes of the earthquake.

The clock on the Santa Barbara courthouse stopped at 3:55 p.m. Residents swarmed onto State Street, the city's main thoroughfare, and could see broken windows and other damage.

Authorities said that shockwaves were reported as far

north as Palmdale and as far south as Thousand Oaks.

Santa Barbara had its first brush with earthquake disaster in 1925, when a tremor measuring 6.3 on the Richter scale rocked the area and killed 14 persons. The city was hit by another strong earthquake in 1941.

Quake Shakes Tokyo

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (UPI) — A moderate earthquake hit through Tokyo yesterday. There were no reports of casualties or damage.

But Curfew Is Strict

Iran Tanks Are Ordered To Leave Isfahan Streets

ISFAHAN, Iran, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Isfahan's military governor today ordered tanks and armored cars off the streets but warned that the dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed following widespread violence here must be taken seriously.

Eleven persons are known dead in the Isfahan rioting that began Thursday.

The curfew was put into force Sunday following police failure to control religious demonstrations. The demands of the protesters include creation of an Islamic state in Iran.

A man was shot and killed last night when a group of people who were gathered in a street tried to run away after being challenged by troops, an announcement said. It also said an unspecified number of persons were arrested for breaking the curfew, in force from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Four southern Iranian cities are now under martial law as the government attempts to halt the religious demonstrations reportedly aimed at Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's plans for political liberalization. There was speculation that military control might be extended to other troubled towns.

General Heartened

Gen. Reza Naji, the military governor, in a broadcast over Isfahan radio said that he had been heartened by the public response to his appeals for maintaining martial law and resuming normal business activity in this former capital of Iran, with a population of 1.2 million, 257 miles south of Tehran.

At least 110 persons have been killed in anti-government rioting in more than 50 towns since the shah visited the United States in November.

A bomb blast in Tehran last night demolished a crowded restaurant, injuring 40 persons. There was no indication of who was responsible for the explosion at the Khamasat establishment, which is popular with foreigners.

Meanwhile, political sources said the government appeared to be reconsidering an earlier decision to adopt a hard-line attitude toward the demonstrators, who are believed to have the backing of the clergy.

The Group for the Study of Iranian Problems, a government splinter gathering of scholars and intellectuals headed by Empress Farah's chief adviser, Houshang

Shakespeare in Chinese

HONG KONG, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Shakespeare's complete works have appeared for the first time in Chinese translation, the Chinese news agency has reported.

The Dollar Drops Again; Gold Climbs

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ) — The dollar suffered one of its worst days on the foreign exchange market today, reaching record lows against the Swiss franc, the West German mark, the yen and the guinea as central banks largely refused to give the currency any substantial support. Gold, meanwhile, climbed to a record high for the third day out of the last four trading sessions. Details Page 7.

Texaco Confirms Finding First Gas Under Atlantic

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Aug. 14 (UPI) — Texaco Inc. today confirmed reports that it has made the first petroleum discovery off the U.S. Atlantic coast, saying it found "encouraging" amounts of natural gas 2.7 miles below the seafloor about 90 miles off the New Jersey coast.

U.S. Geological Survey officials said the discovery — which occurred after other oil companies

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

abandoned two nearby wells as dry holes — was a significant development even though it is too early to tell if the well will produce commercial quantities of gas.

"Until this, we had no positive indication there was anything out there," said one USGS official in Washington.

The successful well flowed at an indicated rate of 7.5 million cubic

Power-Broker Cardinals May Play Important Role

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 14 (NYT) — The "grand electors," or pope-makers and power brokers within the College of Cardinals, are in the limelight here even more than the undecorated candidates, as the Roman Catholic Church prepares for the conclave that will elect a new pontiff.

At least two cardinals from the United States and a dozen or so from West Germany, Poland, France, Italy and the Third World have only slim chances of being chosen to succeed Pope Paul VI but will have a big say in determining the successor.

The two Americans are Cardinal John Dearden of Detroit, described as a moderate with liberal leanings, and Cardinal John Krol of Philadelphia, considered a conservative.

"Delivering" Votes

Other cardinals are likely to be able to swing the papal election one way or the other by "delivering" a bloc of votes in the secret balloting include: Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the primate of Poland; Cardinal Joseph Höffner, the archbishop of Cologne; and Cardinal Joseph Cardillo, archbishop of Karachi, Pakistan, who is regarded as an

unofficial spokesman for the episcopacy in the Third World.

Several cardinals who held high administrative positions under Pope Paul or who are heading important archdioceses in Italy

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Seoul to Pardon 22 Prisoners Today

not list the names of such leading government opponents as Kim Da Jung and Kim Chia Ha who are serving long sentences on charges of criticizing Mr. Park. Kim Da Jung is a former opposition presidential candidate. Kim Chia Ha, a poet, is the country's foremost literary voice of dissent. The two Kims are not related.

Hunger Strike

Yun Po Sun, the 80-year-old former president deposed by Mr. Park in 1961, today joined a group of Christian protesters in a fast.

The dissidents have been on a hunger strike for 10 days, demanding the restoration of democratic institutions.

Mr. Yun said in a speech calling for the freedom of all pris-

oners that "the government need not fear anything."

The news of the partial pardon provoked mixed feelings from families of jailed students. The aging mother of Kim Chia Ha was carried to a hospital, exhausted from a hunger strike and saddened that her son was not on the list of prisoners to be released. Others took heart from the fact that two students who were serving life terms were included among those to be freed.

The government also released

more than 1,200 common criminals as part of the Independence Day pardon. The day celebrates Korea's freedom from Japan's colonial empire in 1945.

They wanted to kill me and the movement in order to undermine reconciliation moves that were under way," Mr. Abass said. "They wanted to keep the inter-Palestinian rift burning."

Mr. Gebrial's organization denied that it planned the bomb.

"The victims of the blast are, after all, our comrades in arms," the PFLP-GC said today in a statement, "and any accusation against us is utterly devoid of any truth. We have offered condolences and participated in the funeral of the comrades who fell in the explosion."

Speculation on Arafat

Some observers said that if Mr. Gebrial's guerrillas did make the attack, they might have been acting for Yasser Arafat, whose el-Fatah guerrillas have been warring with pro-Iraqi guerrillas in London, Paris and Pakistan for the last month.

But there were reports that Mr. Arafat's guerrillas had an office in the building and that some residents of the building were killed in the explosion.

Neighbors Hurt

The headquarters of the PLF occupied the top three floors of the building, which was on the edge of the Sabra Palestine refugee camp, in Moslem western Beirut. Rescue workers said that some residents of surrounding buildings were seriously injured.

Mr. Arafat called an emergency meeting of the PLO executive committee and ordered an investigation of the bombing.

Kolwezi's Future: As Uncertain as the Identity of Its Dead

Only 17 Europeans Remain in War-Ravaged Zaire Mining Center

By David Lamb

KOLWEZI, Zaire, Aug. 14 — A deadly stillness hangs over Kolwezi, where 800 blacks and whites found racial equality only in an unmarked common grave where they now lie side by side.

The sun beats down on empty streets. The playgrounds of shuttered schools are deserted. The looted stores are closed. The bullet-riddled European houses are abandoned. It is a place almost without sound or movement. Even the dogs are dead, shot after they began feeding on corpses.

"I'm not very optimistic that there's any place left here for the European," said one of the 17 whites remaining in Kolwezi after the mid-May invasion by Angola-based rebels. It had claimed the lives of 130 whites and about 700 blacks, the most whites ever killed in one place or one war in independent Africa.

"The security's better in town than it was three weeks ago, but I don't think the Africans want us here any more," he said. "That's the big thing. We're not welcome. The feeling is more and more uncomfortable. You sense it, you feel it. I've been here 10 years but

there's no future for me any more."

Before the invasion, Kolwezi had a white population of 2,500, most of them Belgian workers in the copper mines. Many were technicians, short on education but long on experience. Their entrenched presence and their disrespect for the African were acutely resented. They were what is known in Africa as "the old boys" — the vestige of an era in which even an educated European lived better, made more money and enjoyed higher rank and privilege than an educated African.

This wasn't a neocolonial town, "said a Zairian mine executive. "It was a colonial town. Nothing had changed. It was a town for whites, not blacks. The old boys treated their Zairian assistants in the mines like their houseboys."

Meanwhile, political sources said the government appeared to be reconsidering an earlier decision to adopt a hard-line attitude toward the demonstrators, who are believed to have the backing of the clergy.

The Group for the Study of Iranian Problems, a government splinter gathering of scholars and intellectuals headed by Empress Farah's chief adviser, Houshang

Europe, banked substantial portions of their salaries and lived more comfortably than they could have in Europe — or their African counterparts did in Kolwezi.

Today their homes are empty, stripped bare by the looting Zairian Army soldiers who ransacked Kolwezi after the invasion, loading stolen property into trucks and then transporting it to the U.S.-made C-130s to Kinshasa — where everything from European cars to stereos now is available on the black market. The only contribution the soldiers made during or after the invasion, residents said, was to shoot the dogs.

Mob With Gun

If the 40,000-man Zaire Army is little more than a mob with a gun, its conduct is partly explainable by the fact that it is an army with an empty stomach. The army was paid in July for the first time in three months. With commanders often selling food intended for their troops, the \$35-a-month private terrorizes the population to survive by stealing, robbing and looting.

Some of the Zaire units are so undisciplined that they have been disarmed by Zairian authorities. Others are being restrained by the French and Belgians — essentially a futile effort unless they are paid and fed regularly.

Many of the Zairian soldiers on a roadblock just outside Kolwezi the other day were obviously drunk. And the commander of Zairian troops in the Kolwezi region, asked recently what units were under control, replied simply: "I don't know."

Unlike the Zairians, the Inter-African Force in Shaba, spearheaded by 1,500 Moroccans, has overcome early skepticism and earned the respect of both blacks and whites. The force, which includes 600 Senegalese, 140 Togolese, 45 Gabonese and a medical detachment from the Ivory Coast, has proved itself to be disciplined, professional and militarily effective in dealing with a volatile situation.

"When they first came down here, I wasn't too happy," said a white in Kolwezi who, like the others, asked not to be identified by name or job title. "Frankly, I didn't want to put my safety in the hands of any African army."

"And the civilians resented having to be protected by outsiders from their own army. Well, I tell you, no one's complaining now. The Moroccans particularly

are tough and good soldiers. Kolwezi's a nervous town today. If the Moroccans left, it'd be a damn scared town."

Guarded by Moroccans

The white women and children in Kolwezi all left during the air lift that followed the evacuation. Of the 17 men who remain, two are Belgian doctors, several are priests, a handful are senior technicians at the mine and seven are Americans working on a construction project for Morrison Knudsen International Co. Their compound is guarded by Moroccans and they travel into Kolwezi only during the day under Moroccan guard. Additionally, a dozen or so mining executives fly into Kolwezi daily from Lumumbashi, 150 miles east, but they do not spend the night.

Diplomatic sources in Kinshasa, the capital, estimate that half of the 14,000 or so expatriates fled Shaba province during the fighting. Some, however, merely took early vacations and it is impossible to know how many will return, Belgian officials said.

Their return — in terms of numbers and security conditions — is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Austria	125	Kenya	225
Denmark	350	Liberia	275
Egypt	40	Marocco	1,500+
Iraq	22	Netherlands</td	

Monthlong Holiday Under Way

Fasting, Feasts Mark Ramadan

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO (UPI) — Across the Islamic world, from Mauritania to Malaysia, Moslems are turning night into day.

It is Ramadan, the month in which, according to Islamic tradition, the first chapters of the Koran were revealed to the prophet Mohammed.

Throughout Ramadan, one of the four holy months of Islam, Moslems are required to abstain from food, drink, tobacco and sexual intercourse from the first light — determined by the moment at which a white thread can be distinguished from a black one — until a cannon tolls the sunset.

As they have for centuries, Moslems are responding to the command to fast by doing as little as possible during the daylight

hours, sleeping when they can, and feasting much of the night.

In strict Moslem countries, such as Libya and Kuwait, cafes, restaurants and juice bars are closed during the day. Public eating and drinking are forbidden. Some hotels are allowed to serve food and drink to the few foreigners who visit during Ramadan, but not to Moslems.

More Relaxed Rules

Here, in relatively liberal, and easy-going Egypt, which has a large Christian population, the rules are more relaxed and many snack bars are open. But most of the people either keep the fast or break it only in private. Cairo newspapers reported the arrest of "an Arab" from another country who was caught drunk in public this month.

The Ramadan abstinence, pre-

scribed by the Koran, is as old as Islam. Because Islam follows the lunar calendar, the dates of Ramadan vary, slowly moving around the year. The month begins only when the new moon is actually sighted by a believer, even though the moment can be determined with mathematical certainty in advance.

When Ramadan falls in summer, as it does this year and will for the next few years, the fast is especially difficult because, in the latitude of Jiddah or Cairo, daylight can last as long as 16 hours, and the heat is intense.

The result is that work comes nearly to a standstill.

Inefficient Services

In Egypt, the public services and the bureaucracy, inefficient at the best of times, seem hardly to function at all.

The minister of state for administration, Dr. Aly Salmy, asked the premier to order government workers and employees of the state-owned industries to put in a full day during this Ramadan to cut the economic burden on the country, but there is no sign that his plea was heeded. The working day, for those who bother to show up, is from about 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Life begins at sunset, when the radio broadcasts prayers and the cannon shot notifies the faithful that the day's fast has ended.

Families and friends gather for the traditional iftar, or breakfast, a feast washed down with apricot nectar and followed by cakes and sherbet.

In Egypt, much of the population eats beyond its means during Ramadan, and the government provides special supplies of subsidized commodities such as sugar so that there will be enough for all at reasonable prices. Workers have come to expect Ramadan bonuses to help them buy extra fancy foods this month.

Late Parties

After the meal, some shops remain open and some government officials and businessmen go back to work, but most people party until late into the night — even the children, who run through the streets singing and waving lanterns.

Ramadan is the month of two great events in Islamic history — the revelation of the Koran and the Battle of Badr.

In the year 624 about 300 followers of the prophet, who then had moved from Mecca, where he was scorned, to Medina, where he was welcomed, surprised a reinforced Meccan caravan on its way home from Syria. The victory they scored over 1,000 Meccans, modern scholars say, laid the foundation for Mohammed's temporal power and began the train of propagation of Islam by armed conquest.

So reverent is that event by Moslems that the Arab attack on the Israelis in 1973 was code-named "Operation Badr," because it occurred during Ramadan.

Politicians Meet In Lisbon Crisis

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI) — The Justice Department has retreated from a strong antitrust stand against the Arab boycott of Israel following complaints by big business and the Commerce and State Departments.

In what is viewed as a victory by multinational business interests, it appears now that Justice may defer to Commerce — and what Justice has called a weaker set of regulations — in judging the conduct of firms in doing business in the Middle East.

The shift in position is buried in a footnote in a brief the Justice Department filed last week in its antitrust suit against the Bechtel Corp., one of the world's largest construction firms.

The case is considered significant because it is the department's first anti-boycott case, and other firms are watching it for signals about how to deal in Middle East boycott countries.

\$20 Billion in Trade

The United States had about \$20 billion in trade with those countries last year and imports one-fifth of its oil from them, according to figures cited in a U.S. Chamber of Commerce brief in the Bechtel case.

The San Francisco-based Bechtel Corp. was accused in January, 1976, of illegally participating in the boycott by acting as a third-party "gatekeeper" to ensure that blacklisted U.S. suppliers were denied access to Arab markets.

Bechtel and Justice agreed to a settlement a year later. But the company — which has millions of dollars in contracts in the Middle East — has since tried to back out of the agreement, saying that an anti-boycott law passed in the interim should take precedence.

Other business groups, including the Business Roundtable and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, joined the outcry after Justice issued what seemed to be a sweeping policy statement about the importance of the Bechtel settlement in court papers filed in the case in March.

Present Policy

"We take this opportunity to emphasize both to the commentators and the public that the decree reflects the present enforcement policy of the Antitrust Division with respect to boycott-related activities," the department said.

Thus, the decree, rather than the 1977 amendments and existing rules, constitutes the controlling factor in determining whether conduct runs afoul of the antitrust laws.

In what seemed to be a reference to guidelines for future cases, Justice added that sticking to the Bechtel settlement was "especially important" because it was "a case of first impression in an area bereft of meaningful precedents."

The same document outlined several instances where Justice attorneys said the proposed Bechtel agreement was more stringent than the anti-boycott regulations written by the Commerce Department.

Commerce and State joined the alarmed members of the international business community. "We were concerned about what seemed to be conflicting signals on how the game [Middle East trade] was going to be played," a State official said. "Justice seemed to be saying, 'Pay no attention to the Commerce regs. We may sue you anyway.'"

Stanley Marcus, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for industry and trade, said his department also was sympathetic to the concerns expressed by business groups.

When Justice filed its latest brief in the case, it continued to insist that Bechtel be held to the agreement. But the earlier policy statement was retracted in a footnote. And the series of differences between the Commerce regulations and the proposed Bechtel settlement all but disappeared.

The footnote said that "in hindsight" the policy statement "may be subject to misinterpretation." The Bechtel settlement applied to that case only, the note said. It would be inappropriate to conclude that conduct prohibited by a Bechtel final decree would be a basis for future antitrust prosecutions, it added.

"They're backing down as far as they can, because they're afraid we'll be able to get out of the settlement," said Lee Loevenger, Bechtel's attorney in Washington.

"There's no question we pulled

LISBON, Aug. 14 (AP) — Portuguese Premier-designate Alfredo Nobre da Costa met political leaders today in a second bid to persuade them to support his efforts to form a Cabinet.

Mr. Nobre da Costa, an independent appointed by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes to replace Mario Soares, met with Socialists and conservatives.

He would not comment after the meeting, but some political leaders continued to be reluctant to give him their backing.

Thorpe Goes to Geneva

GENEVA, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Former Liberal Party leader Jeremy Thorpe, free on bail on charges of conspiracy to murder, arrived from London today for a private visit. British officials said. Mr. Thorpe is expected to attend a United Nations conference on racism tomorrow, the officials said, and then go to an undisclosed location "for a few days rest."

Power-Broker Cardinals May Play Important Role

(Continued from Page 1) also counted among the "grand electors."

The conclave is scheduled to begin Aug. 25. Balloting is planned to start the morning after. Of the 15 cardinal qualified to take part, at least three will be unable to attend because of poor health.

There is no way to forecast how long the election will last. Pope Paul was elected on the third day of the 1963 conclave, but it is widely expected that the choosing of a pontiff will take longer this time, because there is no clear favorite.

It is the unofficial but important task of the "grand electors" now and during the conclave to reduce the large field of candidates to two or three and to form coalitions among cardinals that will enable one of them to be chosen.

Under rules set by Pope Paul in 1975, a two-thirds majority is required for the election of a pontiff. However, after 21 inconclusive ballots, the cardinals may decide that a majority of 50 percent plus one vote is sufficient, or they may hold a runoff vote between two leading candidates.

The self-appointed pope-makers among the more than 100 cardinals who are already assembled in Rome are busy with confidential soundings and contacts.

Cardinal Giuseppe Siri, archbishop of Genoa and a conservative, overtly alluded to the current negotiations in a homily during a requiem mass for Pope Paul, the 72-year-old cardinal remarked in St. Peter's Basilica last night: "The task that we are about to face would not be decorously fulfilled by saying 'let the Holy Ghost do its work.'

According to Roman Catholic doctrine, the conclave of cardinals it chooses a new pontiff. Theologians have long argued that divine inspiration may work through a negotiating process.

Landslide, Flooding Kill 20 in Colombia

BOGOTA, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Flooding caused by a landslide that temporarily dammed the Uramagrande River in northwestern Colombia killed 20 persons and washed away homes Saturday.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

Third World votes will have unprecedented weight in the voting. The cardinals from developing countries — 20 Latin Americans, 12 Africans and 11 Asians — represent more than one-third of those entitled to select the next pope.

Church finances are said to play an important, though rarely acknowledged, role in the lobbying that is preceding the conclave. The hierarchs in the United States, West Germany, France and the Netherlands have been channeling funds to aid Third World dioceses and missions. Such patronage is believed to confer additional clout to the Western "grand electors."

There is no way to forecast how long the election will last. Pope Paul was elected on the third day of the 1963 conclave, but it is widely expected that the choosing of a pontiff will take longer this time, because there is no clear favorite.

It is the unofficial but important task of the "grand electors" now and during the conclave to reduce the large field of candidates to two or three and to form coalitions among cardinals that will enable one of them to be chosen.

Under rules set by Pope Paul in 1975, a two-thirds majority is required for the election of a pontiff. However, after 21 inconclusive ballots, the cardinals may decide that a majority of 50 percent plus one vote is sufficient, or they may hold a runoff vote between two leading candidates.

The self-appointed pope-makers among the more than 100 cardinals who are already assembled in Rome are busy with confidential soundings and contacts.

Cardinal Giuseppe Siri, archbishop of Genoa and a conservative, overtly alluded to the current negotiations in a homily during a requiem mass for Pope Paul, the 72-year-old cardinal remarked in St. Peter's Basilica last night: "The task that we are about to face would not be decorously fulfilled by saying 'let the Holy Ghost do its work.'

According to Roman Catholic doctrine, the conclave of cardinals it chooses a new pontiff. Theologians have long argued that divine inspiration may work through a negotiating process.

MENACING SCULPTURE — Two women enjoy their ice cream cones in Brussels' Park Josaphat much to the seeming annoyance of their stone companion.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

When the hacked-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.

After Disaster in '76 Republicans Shift Tactics for U.S. Election

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON — Two years ago Republicans approached the November congressional elections with high hopes of unseating Democratic House members who in 1974 had ridden into office on the coattails of voter disgust with the Watergate scandal.

But the Republican strategy went awry. Indeed, it proved so disastrous that this year, as congressional elections again draw near, the GOP has come up with sharply different maneuvers.

In 1976, the Republicans targeted millions of dollars for campaigns aimed at incumbent Democrats, especially the 78 Democratic "Watergate babies" who were elected in 1974.

The result? Republicans ousted only two Democrats and the GOP

lost a couple of its own House seats.

This time, instead of challenging incumbents, the Republican strategists have decided to fit their eyes on numerous "open" House seats — seats being vacated by Democratic congressmen who are retiring from politics or running for other offices.

The GOP's unhappy experience in 1976 and its sharp change of strategy this year point up the pitfalls and the newness of a political art known as "targeting" — deciding which opposition candidates are vulnerable and which contests are not worth the risk of a lot of campaign money.

In the ideal world of a civics class, opposing parties go all-out to win every race. In the real world of politics, however, there is never

enough money or skilled help to go around. Campaign strategists at the national level must make cold-blooded decisions to concentrate on, or "target," some campaigns while making little effort in others.

And, as the Republicans' experience two years ago demonstrated, targeting techniques, although increasingly sophisticated, are still far from perfect. In fact, the 1976 House elections helped add an important tenet to the targets:

"That is Mr. Stockmeyer's way of saying that the political pros have concluded that it is very hard to de-



Striking patrolman is searched as police pickets were arrested in Memphis yesterday.

Police Strike Continues

Memphis Firemen Vote to Walk Out

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Union firemen voted today to defy a court order and join police officers on strike against the city, where Tennessee National Guardsmen had been mobilized only hours earlier as the municipal emergency developed.

Nonstriking police officers, backed by riot-equipped guardsmen, arrested 60 striking patrolmen.

Defying a court injunction and an ultimatum by Mayor Wyeth Chandler to return to work, the police strikers were arrested as they picketed the city's four precincts. They were charged with violating a dusk-to-dawn curfew and with "threatening breach of peace."

Members of the International Firefighters Association gathered at midmorning to discuss the city's latest wage offer. Union President Kubron Huddleston urged firemen to return to work rather than be interrupted by a court order July 4. He said his members "listened and they bowed."

About 300 police supervisors and nonstrikers, with help from Shelby County sheriff's deputies, patrolled the streets after a relatively calm weekend.

Mayor Chandler ordered about 100 armed Tennessee guardsmen, part of the 1,200 soldiers activated, to help nonstriking policemen arrest picketing officers at precinct stations.

At a televised news conference early today, Mayor Chandler said that he had decided to deploy the guardsmen after rocks were thrown through windows at central police headquarters and two precinct stations.

The soldiers, wearing plastic face masks and body armor and carrying automatic rifles, roared down Union Avenue in a convoy of trucks and tracked vehicles.

About 1,100 policemen have been on strike since Thursday night when the union rejected the city's final wage offer. Supervisory officers and sheriff's deputies working 12-hour shifts have been providing police patrols during the strike.

The wage offer called for a three-step wage increase between now and Oct. 1, 1979. It would raise a veteran patrolman's monthly base pay from \$1,148 to \$1,224 immediately.

Mayor Chandler ordered the just-to-dawn curfew Friday and said that only law enforcement and emergency services personnel would be allowed on the streets during curfew hours.

The mayor said that striking police who refused to report to work would be fired, effective with the time they were scheduled to report, beginning at 12:01 a.m. today.

Several officers had attempted to return to duty yesterday afternoon, but they were turned back by angry picketers.

Prospects for a quick end to the walkout were dim.

David Baker, president of the Memphis Police Association, which represents about 1,100 officers, said as much as his executive board had withdrawn authorization to seek a reopening of the talks.

The policemen continued their walkout after apparently overcoming a serious rift in their own ranks. Strikers shouted down Mr. Baker at midnight Saturday when he attempted to urge them to go back to work in accordance with a court order.

But by last night, Mr. Baker and more militant union leaders had re-

solved their differences, and rank-and-file members cheered Mr. Baker when he announced that he would resume leadership.

The deepening labor crisis hit as thousands of Elvis Presley fans arrived in Memphis for observances in connection with the first anni-

versary of the singer's death Aug. 16.

Vester Presley, uncle of the late singer and a guard at his Graceland Mansion, said 8,000 to 10,000 visitors were expected to wind through the mansion grounds today to view the Presley grave.

The report said that there are now 52.7 million single persons between the ages of 20 and 34 in the United States, up 28 percent from 1970.

The highest proportion of singles are in the 20-24 bracket, where 66 percent of the men and 48 percent of the women have never married.

Comparatively, eight years ago 55 percent of the men in that age group and 36 percent of the women were single.

"This change is apparently related to an increasing tendency for young men and women to either marry at later ages, or perhaps not marry at all," the report said.

The report said that "most" of the men and women in the 20-24 group "will probably marry eventually."

However, it said that there was a corresponding increase in the 25-29 and 30-34 age brackets, which suggested "more and more young adults are pursuing alternatives to marriage for longer periods of time."

Study Shows Growing Number In U.S. Postponing Marriage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI) — The number of single Americans has grown so fast in the 1970s that more than 1 in 10 households is now headed by someone who has never been married, according to a Census Bureau study released yesterday.

The biggest gains were in the 20-to-34 age group, where the report said, a rapidly growing number of men and women are either postponing marriage or forgetting it entirely.

The report said that there are now 52.7 million single persons between the ages of 20 and 34 in the United States, up 28 percent from 1970.

The highest proportion of singles are in the 20-24 bracket, where 66 percent of the men and 48 percent of the women have never married.

Comparatively, eight years ago 55 percent of the men in that age group and 36 percent of the women were single.

"This change is apparently related to an increasing tendency for young men and women to either marry at later ages, or perhaps not marry at all," the report said.

The report said that "most" of the men and women in the 20-24 group "will probably marry eventually."

However, it said that there was a corresponding increase in the 25-29 and 30-34 age brackets, which suggested "more and more young adults are pursuing alternatives to marriage for longer periods of time."

Crew of U.S. A-Sub Says Commander Risked Lives

BOSTON, Aug. 14 (UPI) — With sardonic humor, the crew members of the U.S. nuclear submarine Tullibee called the pile of sand on the engine room floor the "Charles Arnest Memorial Beach."

But when the propeller shaft broke a few days later while the ship was submerged in the Mediterranean, some crewmen decided that they did not want to return to the sea with their captain, Cmdr. Charles Arnest.

The snapping of the shaft June 16 caused the Tullibee's engine room to flood, and the Navy termed the incident "near catastrophic." The ship is now in drydock at the Polaris submarine base in Rota, Spain, undergoing repairs.

Other crewmen said that the shaft failure was the last in a series of incidents, including a man allegedly being kicked and the removal of six crewmen from the ship while it was moored in New London, Conn., on Feb. 8.

A statement prepared by the Navy in response to the allegations said that the captain "does not recall ever having kicked anyone." The Globe said that crewmen with whom the newspaper talked were adamant that the incident occurred at battle stations one day.

The New London incident, labeled by the crew as the "Monday morning massacre," occurred "following standard Navy procedures," the Navy said. The crew members removed all had their submarine ratings restored.

The crewmen also alleged that Cmdr. Arnest ordered the forward hatch, one of three, reserved for officers and chiefs. The crewmen said that the other hatches were dangerous because of power lines and ice rungs in the winter.

Cmdr. Arnest did not mention receiving the warning in his report on the incident.

Masier Chief Petty Officer George Papillard began compiling a journal a month after Cmdr. Arnest took command of the ship in

March 1977. He told the newspaper he had planned to submit it to the Navy as soon as he retired early last month.

"I destroyed it because some of the entries were colored by personal rancor," he said. "But I'll say this. I considered Cmdr. Arnest to be a borderline Captain Queeg-Captain Bligh."

"Pieces of Machinery"

Petty Officer Papillard, the senior enlisted man on board, would not discuss details but said, "In my opinion Cmdr. Arnest had a style that has no room in the modern Navy. The 78 or 80 men aboard were to him just so many pieces of machinery."

Other crewmen said that the

shaft failure was the last in a series

of incidents, including a man

allegedly being kicked and the

removal of six crewmen from the

ship while it was moored in New

London, Conn., on Feb. 8.

A statement prepared by the

Navy in response to the allegations

said that the captain "does not

recall ever having kicked anyone."

The crewmen also alleged that

Cmdr. Arnest ordered the forward

hatch, one of three, reserved for

officers and chiefs. The crewmen

said that the other hatches were

dangerous because of power lines and ice

rungs in the winter.

The crewmen also alleged that

Cmdr. Arnest ordered the forward

hatch, one of three, reserved for

officers and chiefs. The crewmen

said that the other hatches were

dangerous because of power lines and ice

rungs in the winter.

The crewmen also alleged that

Cmdr. Arnest ordered the forward

hatch, one of three, reserved for

officers and chiefs. The crewmen

said that the other hatches were

dangerous because of power lines and ice

rungs in the winter.

The crewmen also alleged that

Cmdr. Arnest ordered the forward

hatch, one of three, reserved for

officers and chiefs. The crewmen

said that the other hatches were

dangerous because of power lines and ice

rungs in the winter.

The crewmen also alleged that

Cmdr. Arnest ordered the forward

hatch, one of three, reserved for

officers and chiefs. The crewmen

said that the other hatches were

dangerous because of power lines and ice

rungs in the winter.

The crewmen also alleged that

Cmdr. Arnest ordered the forward

hatch, one of three, reserved for

officers and chiefs. The crewmen

said that the other hatches were

dangerous because of power lines and ice

rungs in the winter.

The crewmen also alleged that

Cmdr. Arnest ordered the forward

hatch, one of three, reserved for

officers and chiefs. The crewmen

said that the other hatches were

dangerous because of power lines and ice

rungs in the winter.

The crewmen also alleged that

Cmdr. Arnest ordered the forward

hatch, one of three, reserved for

officers and chiefs. The crewmen

said that the other hatches were

dangerous because of power lines and ice

rungs in the winter.

The crewmen also alleged that

Cmdr. Arnest ordered the forward

hatch, one of three, reserved for

officers and chiefs. The crewmen

said that the other hatches were

dangerous because of power lines and ice

rungs in the winter.

The crewmen also alleged that

Cmdr. Arnest ordered the forward

hatch, one of three, reserved for

Illusions About the Gas Game

The collapse of the natural-gas compromise in the U.S. Congress — an event that appears very likely — would have dire political consequences. It would signify the demise of President Carter's energy plan. It would tell voters that a disorganized and chaotic Congress wouldn't make up its mind. It would warn other nations that the United States does not care to fashion any sort of energy policy beyond the status quo. It would be a failure of government.

The immediate responsibility for rescuing the compromise lies with the 42 senators and representatives who serve on the conference committee. Last May the conferees announced an agreement in principle. Ever since, they have been trying to reduce the principle to legislative language, with the quarsels deepening as time passed. The peculiarly depressing thing about this spectacle is that the negotiators on both sides are being pushed and hounded by constituents committed to utterly unrealistic hopes and beliefs.

The corridors of the congressional office buildings have lately been crowded with independent gas producers in their soiled boots, demanding that Congress sink the compromise. It's not the big oil companies that carry the political weight when emotions rise. It's the thousands of independents and wildcatters who swing congressional votes — and congressional elections. A good many of those independents have persuaded themselves that, if the compromise loses, Congress will go on to deregulate gas completely next year. That, in our judgment, is absolutely wrong. If the compromise loses, nobody in Congress will touch the issue again for a decade. For the men caught in the middle of this conference, it has been an ugly and bruising experience. None of them intends to repeat it.

On the other side, among the consumers' lobbies, the prevailing spirit is an obtuse naivete. It sees the entire issue as purely a moral test — a celestial struggle between the infinite goodness of the consumer and the

THE WASHINGTON POST

The Assassinations Committee

Nothing about the brief, tumultuous history of the House Assassinations Committee has been very reassuring. Its genesis was marked by personal and institutional wrangling between the House and the committee and among the committee members and staff themselves. The thing didn't even look remotely serious for a long time. Its former chairman, Rep. Henry Gonzalez of Texas, and its former chief counsel, Richard Sprague, both had to be replaced after a protracted bout of foolish and degraded antics had reduced the committee's credibility to zero. Add to that the fact that there exists in the United States an assassination subculture ready to promote every gruesome, weird and dingbat theory anyone ever could have thought of plus the fact that much has now been brought to light that at least casts doubt on the official versions of what occurred — and you do not exactly have a recipe for hearings that will inspire public confidence in whatever conclusions they may reach.

We mention all this, however, mainly by way of setting it aside for the moment. For the committee is under new management; its chairman, Rep. Louis Stokes of Ohio, and its chief counsel, Robert Blakey, appear to have managed to glue the wreckage of the committee enterprise back together with considerable skill and also to be pursuing the committee's two investigations (the Martin Luther King and the John F. Kennedy murders) with a degree of discretion and decorum that were flamboyantly lacking before. It should be evident in the public hearings that opened yesterday and which will continue in the fall whether the committee has really gotten its act together. Our point is that the value of its effort should be judged by what unfolds — not by recollection.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

World Communist Power

[Chairman] Hua's visit to Romania and Yugoslavia comes as a reminder that China still regards herself as a world Communist power no less than a world power, and seeks all ideological justification for policies based on the balance of power. While intensifying diplomatic acuity in bordering countries, Peking is now showing intense interest in the EEC and Nato, which she regards as essential counterweights to Soviet expansionism. The Sino-Japanese treaty is basically the ending of a state of war and winding up of old quarrels. The West will warmly welcome this and the resulting improvement in the world balance of power.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

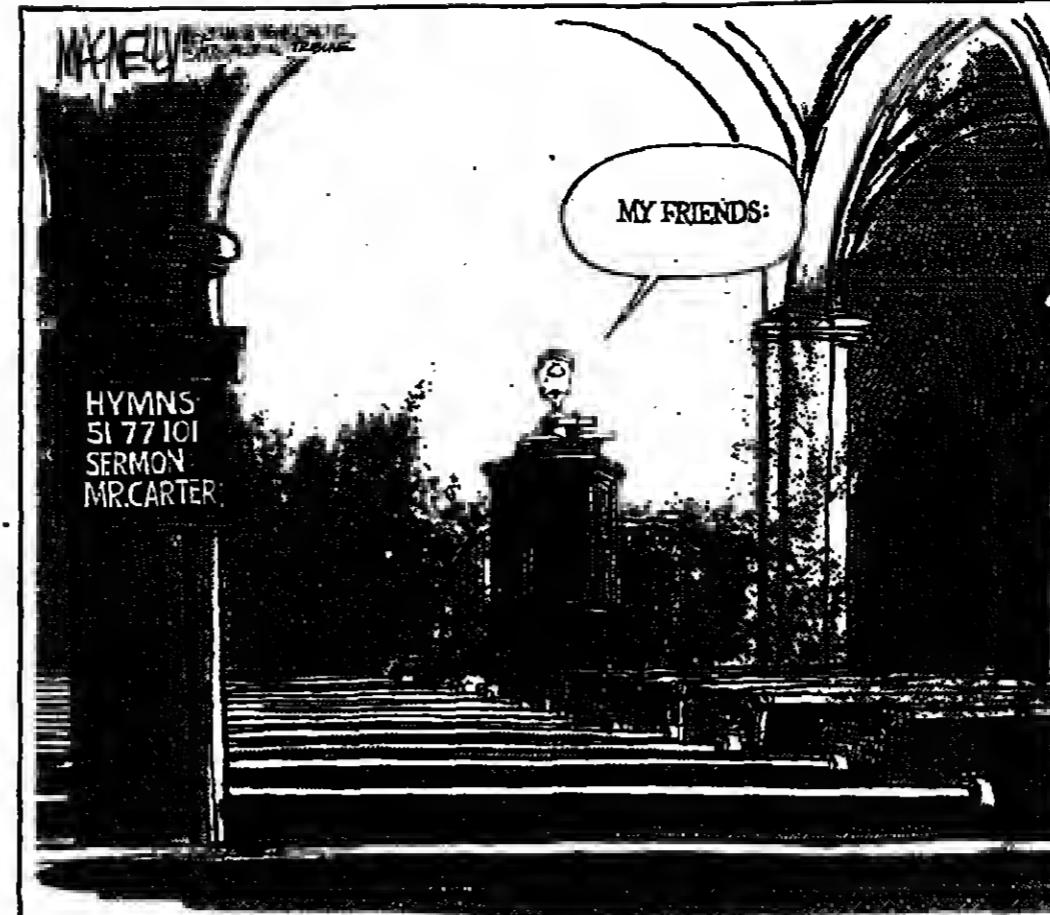
August 15, 1903

LONDON — King Edward VII prorogated Parliament with a speech in which he listed various British diplomatic successes and praised what he termed improvements in the lot of both his Irish and Indian subjects. The king announced the implementation of the first clauses in the Indo-British navigation and commerce treaty, and went on to mention the recent improvement in relations between Britain and France. But he stated that the troubled situation in the Balkans could nevertheless benefit from the peaceful cooperation of the Ottoman Empire.

Fifty Years Ago

August 15, 1928

PARIS — A blow to the self-styled American gourmet who believes that God created wine-drinking countries first was delivered at the Hotel George V here by Lucius M. Boomer, president of the Louis Berry Ice Cream Co. Mr. Boomer told Herald reporters that French citizens are forming long queues at his newly opened store on the Champs Elysees, and devouring his products with gusto. The day has already arrived, Mr. Boomer contends, when Americans rub shoulders with Frenchmen in Paris cafes, the former drinking wine and the latter ice cream sodas.



President Carter's Fight

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When a federal grand jury charged agents of the Chilean dictatorship with murdering Orlando Letelier, a good deal was written about the determined investigation needed to solve the crime. But political commitment was just as necessary.

If Gerald Ford had been elected in 1976 — and Henry Kissinger, the colonel's friend, has remained in power — can anyone believe that investigators would have been allowed to follow the trail into the Chilean regime? The responsibility for demonstrating that the United States will not stand for political murder in the streets of Washington was Jimmy Carter's.

The point is worth making because so little credit is given to President Carter for anything these days. Sneering at him has become a national sport. And of course he has had his share of mistakes, fumbles, uncertainties. But I think he has been right, and courageous, on a large number of important questions.

Foreign Policy

In foreign policy, he has tackled a series of problems that could do him no good politically but that required action in the national interest:

• The Panama dispute had festered for years, with no president willing to push the canal negotiations to a conclusion and risk a Senate fight over ratification of the treat. Mr. Carter acted.

• In Africa the rebellions in Namibia and Rhodesia, posing serious threats of wider war, had defied solution. The Carter administration set out to deal with them not by bluster, which might have been popular, but by patient diplomacy. And in Namibia, at least, it has made remarkable progress.

• The Turkish arms embargo was right originally, as a matter of both law and policy, after Turkey misused American arms in its invasions of Cyprus. But the embargo had become counter-productive, and there was an opportunity to work with a sensible Turkish government. Mr. Carter took the political risk of offending the Greeks.

Those are some examples of Mr.

Carter's taking on tough issues, and with some success. He has done so, moreover, out in the open, not trying to avoid controversy by secret executive action. The record hardly amounts to a New Deal, but it deserves some credit — especially at a time when right-wing, anti-government sentiment is growing.

The cognoscenti who jeer at Mr.

Carter might pause a moment and think what their favorite certified liberal could do as president in today's climate. Or they might consider how hard it is to deal with a fractionated, parochial Congress.

Congressional government? Once touched off loud Communists provided agreement could be reached on safeguards for the French farmers most directly affected. Francois Mitterrand's intensified big-lie campaign against the Socialists. Two objectives come readily to mind. First, as once touched off loud Communists began to prepare for their forthcoming Congress, the party hierarchy seeks to dispel any dissatisfaction among members over its own conduct of the elections by pinning sole responsibility for the Left's defeat on the Socialists. Second, it hopes to stir discord within a Socialist Party that is far from united. And by weakening it perhaps regain for the Communists the position the once held as the leading party of the left.

For years now the Communist leadership has been forsaking Stalinist tactics and affirming its sacred commitment to democratic procedures and practices. But its actions in the big campaign against the Socialists speak louder than words, and they prompt one to ask: If this is how the Communist treats the Socialists, presumably class allies, who it holds in governmental power and is operating within the framework of a democracy, how would it treat them — not to mention its opponents — if it ever came to power?

I command this question to the attention of the Socialists.

The Drive Against French Socialists

By Norman Jacobson

PARIS — Repeat a lie loudly enough and often enough, and eventually it is going to find believers. This was the underlying strategy of the "big-lie" technique used by Stalin and Hitler and now being employed by France's Communist leadership in the campaign it has been waging to discredit the Socialist Party in the eyes of the French working class.

The lie in question is that the Socialists have been moving to the right to join forces with the Giscardians. Communist Party leaders began making the charge when the Union of the Left broke apart last September over the issue of updating the Common Program. They have been repeating it periodically ever since, choosing to ignore the fact that the four major wings of the Socialist Party, whatever their other disagreements, are united on the goal of abolishing capitalism in France.

In their campaign against the Socialists, the Communists have exploited a number of recent events with a vigor that has surprised some observers and further embittered Socialist-Communist relations.

One such event was President Giscard d'Estaing's announcement of his country's willingness to accept Spain into the Common Market.

It is only natural to inquire what French farmers most directly affected. Francois Mitterrand's intensified big-lie campaign against the Socialists. Two objectives come readily to mind. First,

as once touched off loud Communists provided agreement could be reached on safeguards for the French farmers most directly affected.

The Communists saw no irony in the fact that their opposition Spain's entry into the Common Market paralleled that voiced by Gaullist chief Jacques Chirac, that by their own logic this party would convict them of moving even further to the right than the Socialists. (And it might be noted for record that in voicing their opposition to the Spanish entry, the Communists pandered to chauvinistic sentiments in a way that would have made the trio of apostles of proletarian internationalism Marx, Engels and Lenin — even over in their graves.)

The announcement about Spain, made by Robert Fabre, former leader of the Left Radicals, that he would consider accepting a study mission proposed by President Giscard d'Estaing to investigate the French unemployment problem provided further and even more welcome grist for the Communist campaign.

The announcement about Spain, presumably class allies, who it holds in governmental power and is operating within the framework of a democracy, how would it treat them — not to mention its opponents — if it ever came to power?

I command this question to the attention of the Socialists.

Saw No Irony

The Communists saw no irony in the fact that their opposition Spain's entry into the Common Market paralleled that voiced by Gaullist chief Jacques Chirac, that by their own logic this party would convict them of moving even further to the right than the Socialists. Second, it hoped to stir discord within a Socialist Party that is far from united. And by weakening it perhaps regain for the Communists the position the once held as the leading party of the left.

For years now the Communist leadership has been forsaking Stalinist tactics and affirming its sacred commitment to democratic procedures and practices. But its actions in the big campaign against the Socialists speak louder than words, and they prompt one to ask: If this is how the Communist treats the Socialists, presumably class allies, who it holds in governmental power and is operating within the framework of a democracy, how would it treat them — not to mention its opponents — if it ever came to power?

I command this question to the attention of the Socialists.

Domestic Area

In domestic affairs, too, Mr. Carter has been willing to challenge vested interests:

• Civil service reform sounds dull, but it is vital to the restoration of public confidence in government. It is fraught with what has become one of the most deeply entrenched and reactionary interests in the country: the federal bureaucracy. Mr. Carter is fighting for reform as never before has been done.

• The Carter energy program is a mélange, but it has one central purpose: to raise American energy prices to somewhere near the world level. There is enormous political resistance to that end, and to the means he has chosen of minimizing the impact on individuals. But doing nothing, as past presidents have done, has undermined the dollar.

• Like President Ford, Mr. Carter has proposed to remove some of the anti-competitive cushion from regulated industries, starting with the airlines. While Congress dithers on that legislation, Mr. Carter's Civil Aeronautics Board chairman, Alfred Kahn, has changed air travel for millions by encouraging competition and lower fares.

Those are some examples of Mr. Carter's taking on tough issues, and with some success. He has done so, moreover, out in the open, not trying to avoid controversy by secret executive action. The record hardly amounts to a New Deal, but it deserves some credit — especially at a time when right-wing, anti-government sentiment is growing.

The cognoscenti who jeer at Mr.

Carter might pause a moment and think what their favorite certified liberal could do as president in today's climate. Or they might consider how hard it is to deal with a fractionated, parochial Congress.

Congressional government? Once touched off loud Communists provided agreement could be reached on safeguards for the French farmers most directly affected.

The lie in question is that the Socialists have been moving to the right to join forces with the Giscardians. Communist Party leaders began making the charge when the Union of the Left broke apart last September over the issue of updating the Common Program. They have been repeating it periodically ever since, choosing to ignore the fact that the four major wings of the Socialist Party, whatever their other disagreements, are united on the goal of abolishing capitalism in France.

In their campaign against the Socialists, the Communists have exploited a number of recent events with a vigor that has surprised some observers and further embittered Socialist-Communist relations.

One such event was President Giscard d'Estaing's announcement of his country's willingness to accept Spain into the Common Market.

It is only natural to inquire what French farmers most directly affected. Francois Mitterrand's intensified big-lie campaign against the Socialists. Two objectives come readily to mind. First,

as once touched off loud Communists provided agreement could be reached on safeguards for the French farmers most directly affected.

The Communists saw no irony in the fact that their opposition Spain's entry into the Common Market paralleled that voiced by Gaullist chief Jacques Chirac, that by their own logic this party would convict them of moving even further to the right than the Socialists. Second, it hoped to stir discord within a Socialist Party that is far from united. And by weakening it perhaps regain for the Communists the position the once held as the leading party of the left.

The announcement about Spain, presumably class allies, who it holds in governmental power and is operating within the framework of a democracy, how would it treat them — not to mention its opponents — if it ever came to power?

I command this question to the attention of the Socialists.

Saw No Irony

The Communists saw no irony in the fact that their opposition Spain's entry into the Common Market paralleled that voiced by Gaullist chief Jacques Chirac, that by their own logic this party would convict them of moving even further to the right than the Socialists. Second, it hoped to stir discord within a Socialist Party that is far from united. And by weakening it perhaps regain for the Communists the position the once held as the leading party of the left.

The announcement about Spain, presumably class allies, who it holds in governmental power and is operating within the framework of a democracy, how would it treat them — not to mention its opponents — if it ever came to power?

I command this question to the attention of the Socialists.

Domestic Area

In domestic affairs, too, Mr. Carter has been willing to challenge vested interests:

• Civil service reform sounds dull, but it is vital to the restoration of public confidence in government. It is fraught with what has become one of the most deeply entrenched and reactionary interests in the country: the federal bureaucracy. Mr. Carter is fighting for reform as never before has been done.

• The Carter energy program is a mélange, but it has one central purpose: to raise American energy prices to somewhere near the world level. There is enormous political resistance to that end, and to the means he has chosen of minimizing the impact on individuals. But doing nothing, as past presidents have done, has undermined the dollar.

• Like President Ford, Mr. Carter has proposed to remove some of the anti-competitive cushion from regulated industries, starting with the airlines. While Congress dithers on that legislation, Mr. Carter's Civil Aeronautics Board chairman, Alfred Kahn, has changed air travel for millions by encouraging competition and lower fares.

Those are some examples of Mr. Carter's taking on tough issues, and with some success. He has done so, moreover, out in the open, not trying to avoid controversy by secret executive action. The record hardly amounts to a New Deal, but it deserves some credit — especially at a time when right-wing, anti-government sentiment is growing.

The cognoscenti who jeer at Mr.

Carter might pause a moment and think what their favorite certified liberal could do as president in today's climate. Or they might consider how hard it is to deal with a fractionated, parochial Congress.

Congressional government? Once touched off loud Communists provided agreement could be reached on safeguards for the French farmers most directly affected.

The Communists saw no irony in the fact that their opposition Spain's entry into the Common Market paralleled that voiced by Gaullist chief Jacques Chirac, that by their own logic this party would convict them of moving even further to the right than the Socialists. Second, it hoped to stir discord within a Socialist Party that is far from united. And by weakening it perhaps regain for the Communists the position the once held as the leading party of the left.

The announcement about Spain, presumably class allies, who it holds in governmental power and is operating within the framework of a democracy, how would it treat them — not to mention its opponents — if it ever came to power?

I command this question to the attention of the Socialists.

Domestic Area

In domestic affairs, too, Mr. Carter has been willing to challenge vested interests:

• Civil service reform sounds dull, but it is vital to the restoration of public confidence in government. It is fraught with what has become one of the most deeply entrenched and reactionary interests in the country: the federal bureaucracy. Mr. Carter is fighting for reform as never before has been done.

• The Carter energy program is a mélange, but it has one central purpose: to raise American energy prices to somewhere near the world level. There is enormous political resistance to that end, and to the means he has chosen of minimizing the impact on individuals. But doing nothing, as past presidents have done, has undermined the dollar.

• Like President Ford, Mr. Carter has proposed to remove some of the anti-competitive cushion from regulated industries, starting with the airlines. While Congress dithers on that legislation, Mr. Carter's Civil Aeronautics Board chairman, Alfred Kahn, has changed air travel for millions by encouraging competition and lower fares.

Those are some examples of Mr. Carter's taking on tough issues, and with some success. He has done so, moreover, out in the open, not trying to avoid controversy by secret executive action. The record hardly amounts to a New Deal, but it deserves some credit — especially at a time when right-wing, anti-government sentiment is growing.

The cognoscenti who jeer at Mr.

Carter might pause a moment and think what their favorite certified liberal could do as president in today's climate. Or they might consider how hard it is to deal with a fractionated, parochial Congress.

Congressional government? Once touched off loud Communists provided agreement could be reached on safeguards for the French farmers most directly affected.

The Communists saw no irony in the fact that their

Fees, Stakes Are High

By Bryce Nelson

WASHINGTON — "Thank God for all these federal energy regulations," said a Washington lawyer recently. "I've got children who need an education."

The attorney has good reason to worry about the cost of educating his children. Although a relatively young man, he is clearing more than \$250,000 a year and has every prospect of greater earnings in the future.

He belongs to a little-known but fast-multiplying group known as energy lawyers, attorneys whose special knowledge of federal energy laws and policies can be worth millions of dollars — sometimes even billions — to their clients in potential sales and profits.

The law always has been a major growth industry in Washington. At least one out of every 10 men on the street here, it has been estimated, is a lawyer. The District Bar Association, which does not include all the lawyers in the city, has 26,000 members.

Yet the energy lawyers are different. Unlike such nationally known Washington counselors as Edward Bennett Williams and Clark Clifford, most are virtually unknown outside their field. And, while such lawyer-lobbying groups as the tax specialists and patent attorneys have been around for decades, energy lawyers were almost nonexistent until three or four years ago.

"Ten years ago," one Washington lawyer said, "there were only a couple of them in private practice here. Now, there are a couple of hundred."

Far more important than the rapid rise in their earnings, numbers and prestige, however, is the range and intensity of their influence on government decisions.

In representing major oil companies, independent refiners and producers, electric utilities, natural gas pipeline companies, coal mine operators, and, to a lesser extent, consumers, unions and public power cooperatives, the energy lawyers are involved in decisions on federal laws, rules and policies that ultimately affect almost everyone in the United States.

The energy crisis that began with the Arab oil embargo in 1973 presented the federal government with enormous problems: how to cushion the economic impact of huge price increases, how to curb dependence on foreign oil, how to wean Americans from their wasteful habits and how to expand domestic oil and gas production. At the same time, there was pressure to reduce pollution, improve strip-mining practices, increase worker safety and prevent environmental damage.

Washington responded with a torrent of laws, rules, regulations, policies and policy proposals.

No Feasible Way'

"There is no feasible way to determine how many energy regulations there are," a Department of Energy spokesman said recently. "You'd need a computer for it." One compendium of federal rules

— and not a complete one — runs to more than 2,500 pages.

The energy lawyers have been involved at every stage in the consideration, adoption and implementation of almost every rule, law or legislative proposal.

Joseph Califano, who represented small oil refiners and earned \$505,490 in legal fees in the year before he quit private practice to become secretary of health, education and welfare, wrote in the book "Verdicts on Lawyers" that "the Washington lawyer is both counselor and lobbyist; he spends more time and energy on Capitol Hill and in the halls of the Federal Trade Commission than in any courtroom."

According to its practitioners, the key to practicing law in Washington is access to persons who can quickly provide information important to clients and access to officials who can take action on a client's problems.

The Washington-based lawyer may have worked in the agency relevant to his client's problems and may have written the regulation he is trying to modify. He is likely to know which are the important governmental bells and which cords will ring them.

Successful Washington lawyers often have served in important government posts, and a government official knows the dangers of rejecting such persons.

When Mr. Clifford, a former secretary of defense, White House aide and past and current adviser to presidents, calls the Interior Department solicitor on an oil matter, his call will be returned promptly, regardless of the political party power.

A prominent Washington lawyer can get an easier hearing than someone calling from Indianapolis, "Interior Department solicitor Leo Krol said.

Among the most successful energy lawyers are Duke Ligon and David Wilson, members of the Washington office of the Houston-based firm of Bracewell and Patterson. Each was a high-ranking official in the Federal Energy Administration during Gerald Ford's presidency.

So many attorneys have left government service for private practice in the energy field that federal officials are often at a disadvantage. Whereas three years ago it was often the private attorneys who had trouble understanding the rules and regulations, "now the tables are turned," said Mr. Wilson, a former energy agency counsel.

"Now there are people on the outside of the government who understand how things are run and the history of energy decisions much better than people in government," he said.

For a young lawyer with experience in government energy matters, the financial attractions of private practice are high. A Washington energy lawyer in his mid-30s who has been a partner in a law firm for several years "has an easy opportunity to make a hundred grand" according to Lynn Coleman, who recently left private practice to become general counsel of the Energy Department.

It is customary for a talented energy lawyer to bill his clients \$100 or \$150 an hour, with some charging up to \$200 an hour.

With the prospect of such earnings, even government lawyers regard themselves as foes of the major oil companies and other corporate interests and are tempted to cross over.

© Los Angeles Times

Wounded Veterans Make a Dent In California Car Rental Agency

SANTA ANA, Calif., Aug. 14 — Avis will rent you a big Plymouth here for \$19.95 a day plus 24 cents a mile.

Bill Matteson will rent you a big Plymouth for \$9 and 50 cents a mile.

While Avis "tries harder," Mr. Matteson hardly tries. While Avis is busy polishing bumpers and fenders, Mr. Matteson's cars may not have any.

Mr. Matteson's small rental agency, Rent-A-Dent, is in one of the oldest and most rundown areas of Santa Ana. His fleet of 60 cars fits in beautifully.

As he was strolling past the 1968 Mustangs, 1962 Mercuries and 1961 Falcons, the pride of his fleet rolled in, a 1970 green Falcon that looked like it had been the catcher on a hammer-throwing team.

Two of its four headlights were punched out. The grill was missing. Its front fenders were crumpled. The trunk lid was wired down as far as it would go; that is, halfway.

But, Mr. Matteson said, it runs so beautifully you can't hear the engine, the air conditioning will freeze meat and the interior is "immaculate."

"Once the customer's on the inside, he can't tell what it looks like on the outside," Mr. Matteson explained.

Mr. Matteson said that Rent-A-Dent must be filling a need because he is expanding as fast as he can. He said he started with 26 old cars and now wishes he had 200. Expansion is not easy, however. No one will finance such old cars, so he has to buy them for cash.

But on the other hand, they are not expensive. His average cost is \$600 a car, he said. He goes to dealers and brokers who may have cars that run well but require too much body work to be sold profitably.

They soon find a home at Rent-A-Dent, where they are incompletely reconditioned. The tire shop next door (the sign reads: "Used tires from \$3.99") provides the rubber. Nearby garages provide cheap repairs.

Mr. Matteson said he sends out about 10 cars a day; usually they are taken for several days or a month. Some are rented by "Jose Lumpbucket," whose pickup truck has broken down and he has to get to work;" others are rented by those who could afford to rent from the bigger firms. "But they think it's a waste of money," Mr. Matteson said.

There are a few rates at Rent-A-Dent. The main one is to stay within 100 miles of Santa Ana. Past that, you have to do your own towing.

© Los Angeles Times

At World Championship**Chess Victor Unsure; Losers Obvious**

BAGUIO CITY, Philippines, Aug. 14 (AP) — The world chess championship is costing about \$2 million, it is a box office flop and the foreign television rights have not been sold.

The organizers, however, insist that the Philippines will profit.

Since the match began last month, the thrice-weekly games between Soviet world champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Viktor Korchnoi have drawn fewer than 75 paying spectators per game to the 1,000-seat auditorium of the Baguio Convention Center.

Mr. Karpov will play white when the match is resumed tomorrow. The 12th game was originally scheduled Saturday, but was post-

U.S. Launches**3d Sun-Earth****Space Explorer**

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Aug. 14 (AP) — A \$26 million multinational scientific satellite, packed with gear for studies of the earth and the sun, was launched Saturday and project officials said that its experiments could begin in four days.

"I am very pleased with the way things are going," said Dr. Tyko Von Rosenvinge, project scientist after the international Sun-Earth Explorer 3 separated from the third stage of its rocket.

Like the two ISEE's already launched, this one is designed to enable scientists to learn more about the magnetic attraction exerted by the earth and about solar events that affect the weather on Earth.

"This mission is very complex," Dr. von Rosenvinge said. "We are trying to make a coordinated assault on the problems going on in the magnetosphere."

to acquaint Asian tourists with the mountain resort, a city 5,000 feet above sea level. He added that it is too hot in Manila to play good chess.

Baguio's two major hotels, the Pines and the Terraces Plaza, were ready for near-capacity occupancy. But after the first two games, Manila travel agencies began advertising a package of two nights in one of the hotels and admission to a game for \$28.

Getting to Baguio from Manila means a four-hour drive, a five-hour bus ride or a one-hour flight, but Philippine Airlines can not land at the local airport when it rains.

"Korchnoi and Karpov tried to screw each other when they chose Baguio, and in the bargain they screwed us," said a grandmaster covering the tournament for a foreign newspaper.

Mr. Campomanes said defensively that the weather "isn't very different from Leningrad in the early spring, and in Europe this weather is prevalent."

"In Manila, we could be lying outside at the pool, baking in the sun, instead of blowing our noses with colds," complained the wife of a grandmaster.

Russians Thwarted From Four Whales

LONDON, Aug. 14 (IHT) — The "Consulate" would have been a more appropriate title than "The Consul" for Gian-Carlo Menotti's operatic melodrama about bureaucratic inhumanity, especially because the consul himself never appears.

"Magda Sorel," or simply "A Woman," would have been even better, and a strong case for either was made by Ava June's superb performance as Magda in the English National Opera's new production, introduced at the Coliseum Saturday night. Like Patricia Neway's performance in the original production on March 1, 1950, Miss June's performance went a long way toward making movingly credible this fundamentally incredible yarn.

"The Consul," as an opera, must

be taken on its own terms, and for those who are rationally disposed, those terms are hard to take, based as they seem to be on the false assumption that a visa would have enabled Magda to openly leave a police state that is explicitly determined not to let her out. The solution to Magda Sorel's problem lies not with the consul but with her own interior ministry.

The production, put together by David Ritch on short notice as a substitute for "Carmen" (postponed because of a contractual dis-

pute with the chorus), is good. The English National Opera is strong in the casting of character parts, and this strength serves "The Consul" well, even if it's more a matter of stereotypes — or even caricatures — than of character. So does the orchestra under Howard Williams.

But "The Consul" stands or falls

with the playing of Magda Sorel, its only credible character, and in this production it stands — because of Ava June's memorable accomplishment as a singing actress.

The production, put together by David Ritch on short notice as a substitute for "Carmen" (postponed because of a contractual dis-

pute with the chorus), is good. The English National Opera is strong in the casting of character parts, and this strength serves "The Consul" well, even if it's more a matter of stereotypes — or even caricatures — than of character. So does the orchestra under Howard Williams.

But "The Consul" stands or falls

with the playing of Magda Sorel, its only credible character, and in this production it stands — because of Ava June's memorable accomplish-

ment as a singing actress.

The production, put together by David Ritch on short notice as a substitute for "Carmen" (postponed because of a contractual dis-

pote with the chorus), is good. The English National Opera is strong in the casting of character parts, and this strength serves "The Consul" well, even if it's more a matter of stereotypes — or even caricatures — than of character. So does the orchestra under Howard Williams.

But "The Consul" stands or falls

with the playing of Magda Sorel, its only credible character, and in this production it stands — because of Ava June's memorable accomplish-

ment as a singing actress.

The production, put together by David Ritch on short notice as a substitute for "Carmen" (postponed because of a contractual dis-

pote with the chorus), is good. The English National Opera is strong in the casting of character parts, and this strength serves "The Consul" well, even if it's more a matter of stereotypes — or even caricatures — than of character. So does the orchestra under Howard Williams.

But "The Consul" stands or falls

with the playing of Magda Sorel, its only credible character, and in this production it stands — because of Ava June's memorable accomplish-

ment as a singing actress.

The production, put together by David Ritch on short notice as a substitute for "Carmen" (postponed because of a contractual dis-

pote with the chorus), is good. The English National Opera is strong in the casting of character parts, and this strength serves "The Consul" well, even if it's more a matter of stereotypes — or even caricatures — than of character. So does the orchestra under Howard Williams.

But "The Consul" stands or falls

with the playing of Magda Sorel, its only credible character, and in this production it stands — because of Ava June's memorable accomplish-

ment as a singing actress.

The production, put together by David Ritch on short notice as a substitute for "Carmen" (postponed because of a contractual dis-

pote with the chorus), is good. The English National Opera is strong in the casting of character parts, and this strength serves "The Consul" well, even if it's more a matter of stereotypes — or even caricatures — than of character. So does the orchestra under Howard Williams.

But "The Consul" stands or falls

with the playing of Magda Sorel, its only credible character, and in this production it stands — because of Ava June's memorable accomplish-

ment as a singing actress.

The production, put together by David Ritch on short notice as a substitute for "Carmen" (postponed because of a contractual dis-

pote with the chorus), is good. The English National Opera is strong in the casting of character parts, and this strength serves "The Consul" well, even if it's more a matter of stereotypes — or even caricatures — than of character. So does the orchestra under Howard Williams.

But "The Consul" stands or falls

with the playing of Magda Sorel, its only credible character, and in this production it stands — because of Ava June's memorable accomplish-

ment as a singing actress.

The production, put together by David Ritch on short notice as a substitute for "Carmen" (postponed because of a contractual dis-

pote with the chorus), is good. The English National Opera is strong in the casting of character parts, and this strength serves "The Consul" well, even if it's more a matter of stereotypes — or even caricatures — than of character. So does the orchestra under Howard Williams.

But "The Consul" stands or falls

with the playing of Magda Sorel, its only credible character, and in this production it stands — because of Ava June's memorable accomplish-

ment as a singing actress.

The production, put together by David Ritch on short notice as a substitute for "Carmen" (postponed because of a contractual dis-

pote with the chorus), is good. The English National Opera is strong in the casting of character parts, and this strength serves "The Consul" well, even if it's more a matter of stereotypes — or even caricatures — than of character. So does the orchestra under Howard Williams.

But "The Consul" stands or falls

with the playing of Magda Sorel, its only credible character, and in this production it stands — because of Ava June's memorable accomplish-

ment as a singing actress.

The production, put together by David Ritch on short notice as a substitute for "Carmen" (postponed because of a contractual dis-

pote with the chorus), is good. The English National Opera is strong in the casting of character parts, and this strength serves "The Consul" well, even if it's more a matter of stereotypes — or even caricatures — than of character. So does the orchestra under Howard Williams.

But "The Consul" stands or falls

with the playing of Magda Sorel, its only credible character, and in this production it stands — because of Ava June's memorable accomplish-

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 14

	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close
(Continued from Page 8)			
34 20% CalPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	129% 9% HormCo .40 2.18 62 12% 12% 12% 12% -	4% 20% PortK 1.25 25 4 5% 5% 5% 5% -	2% 2% 2% 2% + +
17% 6% Comco .20 1.21 2 8 14% 16% 16% -	126% 6% Horvey .20 2.5 7 17 74% 7% 7% -	42% 21% Persons 1 2.0 5 6 5% 5% 5% -	5% 5% 5% 5% -
24% 2% CoChro .14 5% 5% 5% 5% -	124% 7% Hosmer .20 2.5 7 17 74% 7% 7% -	5% 5% PetFood 3 6 23 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
10% 8 - Colvith .25 2.5 8 11 9% 9% 9% -	123% 6% Houska .15 2.27 11 11% 11% 11% -	12% 12% Pelegon 2 6 23 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 3% ColMrc .22 2.91 7 7 7% 7% 7% -	122% 6% HitchCo .20 16 83 7% 7% 7% -	22% 22% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
19% 4% ColMrc 1.79 17 46 18% 18% 18% -	121% 6% Heimdt .40 2.1 7 12 20% 20% 20% -	23% 23% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
12% 12% ColMrc 2.60 18 20% 20% 20% + +	120% 6% Heintz .20 1.85 82 7 6% 6% 6% -	24% 24% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
5% 4% ColNpo .45 5.04 5.04 5.04 5.04 + +	119% 6% Heiss .30 3.27 12 12% 12% 12% -	25% 25% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	118% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	26% 26% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	117% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	27% 27% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	116% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	28% 28% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	115% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	29% 29% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	114% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	30% 30% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	113% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	31% 31% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	112% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	32% 32% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	111% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	33% 33% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	110% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	34% 34% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	109% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	35% 35% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	108% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	36% 36% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	107% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	37% 37% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	106% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	38% 38% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	105% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	39% 39% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	104% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	40% 40% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	103% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	41% 41% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	102% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	42% 42% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	101% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	43% 43% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	100% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	44% 44% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	99% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	45% 45% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	98% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	46% 46% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	97% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	47% 47% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	96% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	48% 48% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	95% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	49% 49% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	94% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	50% 50% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	93% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	51% 51% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	92% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	52% 52% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	91% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	53% 53% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	90% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	54% 54% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	89% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	55% 55% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	88% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	56% 56% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	87% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	57% 57% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	86% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	58% 58% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	85% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	59% 59% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	84% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	60% 60% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	83% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	61% 61% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	82% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	62% 62% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	81% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	63% 63% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	80% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	64% 64% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	79% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	65% 65% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	78% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	66% 66% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	77% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	67% 67% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1.40 4.17 2 7 24 34 34%+ +	76% 6% Hess .30 3.27 11 14 9% 9% 9% -	68% 68% Pelegon 2.5 2.10 8 8% 8% 8% 8% + +	12% 12% 12% 12% -
21% 4% ColPac 1			

Malavasi Is Named**Rams Fire Allen as Coach**

By Ted Green

FULLERTON, Calif., Aug. 14 — less than 24 hours after they ended in their second exhibition game, losing to San Diego, 17-0, the Rams dropped a much bigger bomb. They fired George Allen.

The announcement that Allen was being replaced as head coach by offensive coordinator Ray Malavasi came yesterday from the club's training camp here, about 20 miles east of Los Angeles, where the atmosphere was equal parts intrigue and chaos.

"It was intriguing that some of the same players who complained about Allen's taskmaster ways and then performed lifelessly in two exhibition losses said they were shocked, stunned and amazed by his demise."

"And it was chaotic because everything happened in just a couple of hours. Allen got the ax before dinner last night and Malavasi had been

his first team meeting immediately afterward.

Carroll Rosenbloom, the Rams' owner who hired Allen 6½ months ago and fired him with almost unheard-of swiftness after just two exhibition losses, said that he made the decision himself.

"It's probably my saddest decision because I'm very fond of George Allen," Rosenbloom said.

Rosenbloom met with Allen for more than an hour and fired the man he had brought back to Los Angeles for the express purpose of taking the Rams to the Super Bowl.

Even though the team had been beset by problems this summer — such as four starters walking out of camp, griping that Allen's practices were longer but no more productive than those of previous coach Chuck Knox, and lackluster performances against New England and San Diego — the firing seemed to catch everyone off guard.

Allen had been fired twice before

Malavasi, who succeeds Allen as

2-Stroke Victory for PGA Champ**Mahaffey Is Victor in Pleasant Valley Golf Classic**

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 14 (UPI) — John Mahaffey won the Pleasant Valley Classic yesterday by two strokes over Gil Morgan after the two had played dueling birdies for 6 holes.

Morgan took a double-bogey 6 on the par-4 17th while Mahaffey, with a little help from a spectator's eg, carded a four.

The result was a two-stroke victory for the newly crowned PGA champion over Morgan and Raymond Floyd, the defending champion and designated critic of the 7,119 yard par-71 Pleasant Valley Country Club course.

Morgan shot a 69 and Floyd a 67. Mark Hayes, the leader after the second and third rounds, skied to a 66 and a tie for fourth.

"To win in a row is unbelievable," said Mahaffey, who has won twice as many tournaments in seven days as he had in seven years on the tour. "I didn't think I had a chance to win it because I was so tired. But I've been playing very consistently."

Mahaffey's only victory before the PGA was the 1973 Sahara Invitational.

Mahaffey and Morgan traded birdies through the first 16 holes, with Mahaffey making the greater number to offset a bogey. He ran four birdies in a row on the back side to hold a four-shot lead over Morgan, who had just finished the 17th.

"I realized I had never had a lead like that," said Mahaffey, who proceeded to bogey the 18th. "I didn't know what to do."

Morgan's trouble began when he pushed a one-iron into a stream, took a drop and chipped onto the fairway. His fourth shot hit a tree. He chipped up and made a 10-foot character-builder for a six.

"That was the end of me," he said. "I had played well until I hit 17. But if I have to blame anything, it would be my inability to make birdie puts. I had multiple opportunities to take the tournament for myself and I didn't do it."

Saved From Bogey

Mahaffey hit a good drive on 17 but plunked a "flyer" off a spectator's leg. The ball rolled to the edge of the green where he got down in two for his par.

"It was a tremendous break. It saved me from a bogey or worse. I gave the guy a ball. That was the least I could do," Mahaffey said.

Morgan and Floyd both birdied 18 to close to within two shots, but

John Mahaffey puts on the final green as he captures the Pleasant Valley Classic for second victory in seven days.

Higueras Defeated Easily**Connors Wins 3d U.S. Clay Court Title**

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Top-seed Jimmy Connors, playing solidly from the base line, mauled Jose Higueras, 7-5, 6-1, yesterday for his third U.S. Clay Court tennis championship.

Connors also won in 1974 and 1976.

It was the third title this year for Connors, defeating Higueras at Memphis last March and at Washington last month, both in the semifinals.

There was only one service break in the first set, Connors breaking at love in the 11th game. He then held

his own service with an overhead smash to win the set.

Connors also won the first four games of the second set, giving him a string of seven consecutive games. Higueras held his own service in the fifth game for his only winner.

In the final game, Connors again broke service, went ahead 15-14 and ended the one hour, 45-minute match.

Connors said that the turning point in the match came in the first game of the second set, when he broke Higueras' serve and broke him again in the third game for a 3-0 lead.

Golden State Says Walton Is Willing to Join Team

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (AP) — The general manager of the Golden State Warriors said last night that Bill Walton wants to play for his National Basketball Association team.

Responding to a San Francisco Chronicle story which said that Walton, the NBA's most valuable player last year, had chosen the Warriors, general manager Scotty Stirling said:

"That's essentially the story. We have agreed in principle. I won't comment beyond that."

The Chronicle reported today that Walton preferred the Warriors over other teams because he liked the Bay area, the team, its fans and management.

The New York Knicks reportedly offered Walton more money but

the Warriors offer was large enough, the Chronicle said.

The paper also quoted Jack Scott, the sports activist, author, and Walton's friend and adviser, as saying "Bill would like to play for the Warriors."

The 6-foot 11-inch center led the Portland Trail Blazers to the league championship in 1976-77 and was named most valuable player in 1977-78 despite a foot injury which kept him out of action much of the second half of the season.

He said that he decided to leave the Trailblazers and become a free agent because he was unhappy over medical treatment of his broken foot.

Walton's acquisition by the Blazers in 1974 was expected to bring instant success to the lan-

guishing four-year-old team which entered the NBA as an expansion team in 1970, but Portland fans had to wait for their championship.

The big center's seemingly never-ending string of injuries limited him to 35 games in 1975 and 51 last year. Portland's record continued to dismal 38-45 and 37-45 in those years.

Ramsay Lifts Fortunes

But last year, coach Jack Ramsay arrived and Blazer fortunes changed. Ramsay let Walton know that he was the key to the club, designed a complicated pattern of defense built upon Walton's passing talents, and structured Portland's defense around Walton clogging the middle.

With Walton at the hub, the Blazers built momentum, then roared through the playoffs, beating Chicago, 2-1; Denver, 4-2, and Los Angeles in four straight. Once into the finals against Philadelphia, the Blazers dropped the first two games, then won two at home, one in Philadelphia and returned home to finish off the 76ers, 109-107.

Last year, the Blazers were rolling through the regular season with a 50-10 record, when they were crippled by a streak of injuries. Walton, hobbling on injured feet, made only a brief appearance against the Seattle SuperSonics, who eliminated the Blazers in six games.

Paralyzed NFL Player Improves

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 14 (UPI) — Darryl Stingley, the New England Patriot wide receiver who was paralyzed in a weekend game against the Oakland Raiders, moved his right arm yesterday and regained some feeling in all parts of his body.

Stingley, 26, paralyzed from the head down when he was tackled by the Raiders' Jack Tatum on Saturday, underwent a one-hour operation to realign his vertebrae and reduce pressure on his spine. A hospital statement said that he had suffered a "fracture dislocation of his cervical spine." There was no statement about whether he would ever be able to return to football.

Stingley's wife visited the hospital yesterday and spent the day with her husband. Hospital officials described him as "awake and alert" during her visit.

The New England Patriot wide receiver who was paralyzed in a weekend game against the Oakland Raiders, moved his right arm yesterday and regained some feeling in all parts of his body.

Stingley, 26, paralyzed from the head down when he was tackled by the Raiders' Jack Tatum on Saturday, underwent a one-hour operation to realign his vertebrae and reduce pressure on his spine. A hospital statement said that he had suffered a "fracture dislocation of his cervical spine." There was no statement about whether he would ever be able to return to football.

Stingley's wife visited the hospital yesterday and spent the day with her husband. Hospital officials described him as "awake and alert" during her visit.

The New England Patriot wide receiver who was paralyzed in a weekend game against the Oakland Raiders, moved his right arm yesterday and regained some feeling in all parts of his body.

Stingley, 26, paralyzed from the head down when he was tackled by the Raiders' Jack Tatum on Saturday, underwent a one-hour operation to realign his vertebrae and reduce pressure on his spine. A hospital statement said that he had suffered a "fracture dislocation of his cervical spine." There was no statement about whether he would ever be able to return to football.

Stingley's wife visited the hospital yesterday and spent the day with her husband. Hospital officials described him as "awake and alert" during her visit.



George Allen

Bonds Drives in 2 Runs**Texas Takes Doubleheader in Cleveland**

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Bobby Bonds drove in two runs with a triple and a game-winning single in the fifth inning yesterday to give the Texas Rangers a 6-5 triumph and a doubleheader sweep of the Cleveland Indians.

Kurt Bevacqua belted a solo homer and scored another run on Toby Harrah's triple to spark the Rangers to a 3-2 victory in the opener.

The Rangers jumped to a 4-0 lead of the nightcap on Bonds' triple, RBI singles by Juan Benitez and Mike Hargrove and a sacrifice fly by John Ellis, but needed run-scoring singles by Al Oliver and Bonds in the fifth to pull out the victory.

A solo Homer by Andre Thornton

and a two-run single by Bo Diaz chased Texas starter Paul Mirabella in the fourth inning. Steve Comer came on to serve a two-run double to Paul Dade — putting the Indians ahead, 5-4 — but the rookie reliever settled down to blank the Indians over the final five innings to pick up his fifth victory in eight decisions. Loser Rick Wise, 9-15, went the first eight innin-

gues.

Red Sox 4, Brewers 3

At Boston, Carlton Fisk grounded a single past third with the bases full in the 10th inning, scoring Jerry Remy to boost Boston over Milwaukee, 4-3. Milwaukee fell into a virtual fourth-place tie with Baltimore in the American League East, 11 games behind Boston.

Tigers 10, White Sox 2

At Chicago, Lou Whitaker hit a three-run, inside-the-park home run, Steve Kemp drove in three runs

with a pair of singles and Rusty Staub hit his 19th homer, pacing Detroit to a 10-2 rout of Chicago. Detroit, recording its eighth victory in 10 games, scored three runs in each of the first three innings in support of right-hander Dave Rozema, 6-6.

Mariners 4, Angels 1

At Seattle, Craig Reynolds' two-run double in the second inning lifted Seattle to a 4-1 victory over California. Reynolds, who also singled, backed the pitching of left-hander Rick Honeycutt, 5-7. After giving up three consecutive singles and a run in the first, Honeycutt scattered six hits the rest of the way.

Twins 3-A, A's 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Butch Wynegar's single scored Mike Cubbage in the eighth inning as Minnesota beat Oakland, 2-1, to sweep their doubleheader. In the first game, Gary Serrur scattered seven hits and Cubbage hit three singles as Minnesota won, 3-1.

Blue Jays 3, Royals 2

At Toronto, Bob Bailor raced home from second base on a force-out in the 10th inning to give Toronto a 3-2 victory over Kansas City. Bailor opened the inning with his fourth single of the game and advanced on Rico Carty's hit. With one out, Otto Velez sent a ground ball to third baseman Jamie Quirk, whose throw to second forced Carty. When second baseman U.L. Washington hesitated on the play, Bailor rounded third and beat the throw to the plate.

Giants 7, Dodgers 6

In the National League, at Los Angeles, Jack Clark singled in Larry Herndon from second base with none out in the top of the 11th inning to give San Francisco a 7-6 victory over Los Angeles and lift the Giants into first place in the National League West.

Pirates 7, Phillies 3

At Philadelphia, Dave Parker hit a three-run homer in the third inning and triggered Pittsburgh past Philadelphia, 7-3, to avert a four-game series sweep by the National League East leaders.

Cubs 2, Expos 1

At Montreal, Dave Kingman hit a solo home run in the sixth inning and Rick Reuschel scattered eight hits in a three-run performance. At Atlanta, Vern Ruhle pitched a five-hitter for his second straight shutout and Bob Watson hit a two-run, first-inning home run as Houston blanked Atlanta, 3-0. Ruhle, 2-0, allowed one runner to reach third base as he blanked Atlanta for the second time in the last nine days. Preston Hanna, 7-11, gave up all three Houston runs.

Padres 3, Reds 2

At San Diego, Dave Winfield and Oscar Gamble each had two hits and drove in a run in a three-run first inning to lead San Diego to a 3-2 victory over Cincinnati. San Diego starter Eric Rasmussen gained his 11th victory in 20 decisions. Bob Shirley relieved Rasmussen in the seventh inning after Mike Lum hit a pinch double and was credited with his third save. Shirley has not given up a run in his last seven relief appearances.

Cards 6, Mets 1

At New York, Pete Vuckovich fired a four-hitter and delivered a run-scoring single during a three-run sixth inning yesterday as St. Louis got 17 hits and defeated New York, 6-1. Vuckovich, 10-9, who has the second-best earned run average among National League starters, struck out seven and walked one in pitching his fifth complete game of the season.

Cardinals 6, Mets 1

At San Diego, Dave Winfield and Oscar Gamble each had two hits and drove in a run in a three-run first inning to lead San Diego to a 3-2 victory over Cincinnati. San Diego starter Eric Rasmussen gained his 11th victory in 20 decisions. Bob Shirley relieved Rasmussen in the seventh inning after Mike Lum hit a pinch double and was credited with his third save. Shirley has not given up a run in his last seven relief appearances.

Cards 6, Mets 1

At New York, Pete Vuckovich fired a four-hitter and delivered a run-scoring single during a three-run sixth inning yesterday as St. Louis got 17 hits and defeated New York, 6-1. Vuckovich, 10-9, who has the second-best earned run average among National League starters, struck out seven and walked one in pitching his fifth complete game of the season.

Cardinals 6, Mets 1

At New York, Pete Vuckovich fired a four-hitter and delivered a run-scoring single during a three-run sixth inning yesterday as St. Louis got 17 hits and defeated New York, 6-1. Vuckovich, 10-9, who has the second-best earned run average among National League starters, struck out seven and walked one in pitching his fifth complete game of the season.

Cardinals 6, Mets 1

At New York, Pete Vuckovich fired a four-hitter and delivered a run-scoring single during a three-run sixth inning yesterday as St. Louis got 17 hits and defeated New York, 6-1. Vuckovich, 10-9, who has the second-best earned run average among National League starters, struck out seven and walked one in pitching his fifth complete game of the season.

CFL Standings**AMERICAN LEAGUE****First Game****NATIONAL LEAGUE****First Game****NATIONAL LEAGUE****First Game****NATIONAL LEAGUE****First Game**

Art Buchwald

Christina in Moscow

WASHINGTON — I guess the biggest thing that happened in the news this summer is that Christina Onassis married a Soviet citizen and planned to live in Moscow. Since then Miss Onassis has returned to Athens and is not sure whether she will go back to Moscow.

I can tell you what happened.

Christina was in her two-room apartment in Moscow when there was a knock at the door. "Hello, I am Mrs. Federov from across the way in 2-A. Welcome to Buchwald the neighborhood. Why don't you invite me in for a cup of tea?"

"Went you come in for a cup of tea?"

"Thank you, if it's not too much of a bother. My what a lovely apartment. How many people have living here?"

"There are three of us. My hus-



band, my mother-in-law and myself."

"What a lucky girl to have such a big apartment with such few people. We have five in 2-A, not including myself. You wouldn't be interested in renting your daybed to my grandfather, would you?"

"No, thank you. We're not taking in boarders."

"It seems a pity to let so much space go to waste. You must be big with the housing commissar. So tell me, how does it feel to be a Russian housewife?"

"I love it. We're so happy. The only thing is, Mrs. Federov, I can't seem to get my husband's collars clean with this Red Star soap."

"Comrade newlywed, that is called in Soviet, ring-around-the-collar. All our men have it. If you don't have ring-around-the-collar, the government knows you're not working hard enough, and they give you worse job."

"Then you don't think I should change detergents?"

"To what? How many soap companies do you think we have in this country?"

"There was something else, Mrs. Federov. I can't seem to get the cabbage smells out of my kitchen. Do you know of a deodorizer that will do the trick?"

"Lexin's Airwick. Just your sprays and your kitchen will smell fresh and beautiful."

"Where can I buy some?"

"You can't buy it. They haven't made it for three years. And don't worry about clear linoleum either. I haven't seen a can of wax in the store since my brother and sister-in-law moved in with us. I'll give you 100 rubles a month if you take my grandfather. He'll just sit in the chair and eat any other food."

"Mrs. Federov, we really don't need the money. My main concern is getting dinner for my husband."

"You want meat?"

"Of course, I want to serve him meat."

"It's too late today. All the good meat is gone by 10 o'clock in the morning. You have to get in line at 7 a.m. at the People's Butcher Store if you want something for dinner."

"What will I do? Sergei will come home and his dinner won't be ready."

"What about giving him a TV dinner?"

"Do you have TV dinners in the Soviet Union?"

"No, but we will someday. It's in our next five-year plan."

"Well, thank you, Mrs. Federov, you've been a big help. There's a lot more to living in Moscow than I thought. I didn't realize there were so many consumer shortages."

"It's of no value if someone should try to sell it," said City Councilman Paul Harold. "It's really in delicate condition and could almost crumble."

The thieves entered the house between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. by breaking 5 windows on the Presidents Avenue side of the structure, which is next door to the house where John Adams was born and raised.

The burglars also took five Civil War sabers and an 1812 musket and powder horn that were on open display in the room with the vest. They rolled the items into a braided rug to carry them out.

Abigail Adams wrote most of her Revolutionary War letters in that house. The couple had two daughters and two sons in addition to John Quincy.

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES AUGUST 13
CASSIOPIA CLASSPN DCL21DA
EDGARIA JERSEY KRSK21
LCHSRK KOREAN KRSK21
MESSIRE GMASAC PMAS21
SMPSRCK MRS21
MESSAGES AUGUST 14
DISST99 FED PO 183110Z
ADVISORY 183110Z
RH42CH 58521VC TH35CC

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS
Mutual or contested actions, law offices of attorney tend \$375 for 24-hour book/postage handling to Dr. F. Gonzalez, CDA, 183110Z, N.Y. Sec. 501-202-4331. Worldwide service.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER Great burgers, great ribs, great ch. 9 Beaufort, SC. Tel. 343-2222. Open 24 hours. 351188 open all day every day.

DON'T VISIT PARIS ALONE but with a high standard secretary-driver-guide speaking your own language. For more everywhere stay A.F.O.S. Agency. 541-0187 567-9424 Paris.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE
to
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Rates for U.K. & continental Europe:
\$100.00 1 Year
\$100.00 3 Months
Payable in dollars or equivalent in local currency.

Delivery by Jet Air Freight from New York every business day.
(Other areas rates on request.)

Send order with payment to:
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL,
International Press Centre
76 Street Lane,
London E.C. 3, England
(Attn. E. Roth)

AUTO RENTALS

SPECIAL PRICES for long periods and weekends. All types of cars available. SNAC, Paris [16e]. Tel. 553-2399.

HOMESIDE WORLDWIDE 22 Rue de l'Intrans, Paris. Tel. 245-3555. Call Charlie Small moving.

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR 20 rue Le Sueur, 75116 Paris. Tel. 500-03-04. Madrid: 411-19-61. Answer: 339995; Cannes: 37-63-66.

CLERKENWELL CAR EXPORTS LTD., Weddington to the U.S. or export to U.K. Tel. 01-251-4977.

ATTENTION NEW YORK

Apartment owners. Executives of major New York apartment houses. We will live in your New York apartment house. We will manage, maintain, profit from rentals, and see that your apartment is ready for you when you come to N.Y. Call N.Y. (212) 737-4532 for interview.

ANNOUNCEMENTS**AUTOS TAX FREE****EDUCATION****ESCAPES & GUIDES****ESCAPES & GUIDES****HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL****ATTENTION STANDBY****REAL ESTATE FOR SALE****PARIS AREA FURNISHED****STAYING IN PARIS?****REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE****PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED****SERVICES****ATTENTION CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION****at our office nearest you****ALISTRA:** Mr. McGinn, White, Bonaparte 8, Rue 24-04-00, Paris.**BIGLIARD:** Mr. Bill Finney, 23 Ave. de la Toison d'Or, Bruxelles 1030 Brussels. Tel.: 321-2222.**BRITISH ISLES:** Contact: Park Office for subscriptions. For American only, call 01-873-2222. U.K. telephone information: 01-873-2222.**INTERDEPOT:** Mr. Jean-Claude Renneman, Pindoros 26, 1010 Brussels.**SPAIN:** Alfredo Umbría Sánchez, Pedro Teixier 8, Barrio del Carmen, Madrid 20, Spain. Tel.: 453-33-04. Tel.: 23354 MART E.**PORTUGAL:** Mrs. Rita Ambríz, 32 Rua das Flores, 1100 Lisboa, Portugal. Tel.: 567-27-77.**SOUTH AFRICA:** Mr. Robin A. Hammond, International Building, Johannesburg 2000, South Africa. Tel.: 22-10-0000.**SWISS SECRETARY****MEDICAL STUDENT****CLASSIFIED ADS****CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION***** Classified Ads * Subscriptions * Renewals****INTERDEPOT****ATHENS****941.80.66****INTERDEPOT****AMSTERDAM****BARCELONA****BONN****BREMEN****BRUSSELS****CARDOZO****CARIBBEAN****GENEVA****INTERDEPOT****LONDON-MAYFAIR****PARIS****INTERDEPOT**